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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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## DR. PLAYFAIR'S LECTURE. GRAZING AND FATTENING CATTLE.

At the request of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR recently delivered two lectures before that society, on the application of the principles of physiology to the grazing and fattening of cattle. By the kindness of our friends in London, we have been favored with reports of these lectures. The first was delivered on the 7th December, and we doubt whether we can occupy a page to better advantage than by giving this lecture to our readers:—*Cultivator*.

Dr. Playfair stated that the object of the lecture was to point out in what manner the principles of physiology, especially those which had been lately developed by the chemical researches of Liebig, might be applied to the grazing and fattening of cattle. In the first place, he should endeavor to give a clear conception of what the principles of physiology were, that were involved in the feeding and growth of animals. Vegetables, in their growth, derive all their food from the mineral kingdom; principally from the air, which had been called a gaseous mineral; whilst animals derive their principal nutriment directly from the vegetable kingdom. Vegetables effected many chemical changes in the food they took up, animals few. Gluten and albumen are the nutrient principles of plants, and in chemical composition they are identical with the albumen of the white of an egg, of the muscle of an ox, or the blood of a sheep. By identity was not meant similarity, but positively the same thing. The albumen of blood, of muscle, and of an egg differed in physical but not in chemical characters. The composition of these substances, as analysed by various chemists from the animal and vegetable kingdom, as seen in the following table, prove their identity:

	Gluten. Boussin- gault.	Casein. Scherer.	Albumen. Jones.	Ox-blood. Playfair.	Ox-flesh. Playfair.
Carbon, . . .	54-2	54-1	5-5	54-19	45-12
Hydrogen, . . .	7-5	7-1	7-1	7-5	7-89
Nitrogen, . . .	1-4	15-6	15-7	15-72	15-71
Oxygen, . . .	24-4	23-2	22-1	22-59	21-56

These analyses do not differ more than the analysis of the same substance. Plants, in fact, contain within them the flesh of animals, and all the animal organization does in nutrition, is to put this flesh in the right place. But animals take up with their food other constituents of plants which contain no nitrogen; such are starch, sugar, gum, &c. These are not nutritive principles; they do not assist in making the flesh of animals; and when animals are fed on these alone, they die. But animals possess a certain degree of heat, and their bodies have generally a temperature above that of the atmosphere—about 100 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Whence then comes this heat? From the burning of the sugar, starch, gum, &c. The air that animals expire is carbonic acid, the very gas that is produced by the burning of wood or charcoal in a fire. Charcoal is carbon, and animals take in daily a large quantity of carbon in their food. It is the burning or combustion of this substance in the body that produces animal heat. In hot countries, animals on this account take less carbon. The food of the East Indian contains only about 12 per cent of carbon; whilst that of the Greenlander contains 70 per cent. The depraved taste of the Greenlander, who drinks train-oil and eats tallow

candles by the dozen, might be pitied or wondered at; but it is necessary to his healthy existence. Another reason for animals acquiring carbonaceous food in cold climates is, that the air is more condensed, and the same measure contained a greater quantity of oxygen; that gas being the agent which, by uniting with the carbon and forming carbonic acid, gave out the heat. Strong exercise also demands a large supply of carbonaceous food, on account of the oxygen taken in during the hard breathing thus produced. Oxygen, when once taken into the system, never escapes uncombined, and would destroy the whole fabric of the body unless a fresh supply of material was given. Clothes, by keeping in animal heat, rendered less carbonaceous food necessary in order to keep the body up to its proper temperature. The following table exhibits the principles of food necessary for the two great processes of life—nutrition and respiration:—

Elements of Nutrition.	Elements of Respiration.
Vegetable Fibrine,	Fat,
" Albumen,	Starch,
" Casein,	Gum,
Animal Flesh,	Sugar,
" Blood.	Wine,
	Spirits,
	Beer.

If it were not for some power or force within the animal fabric, it would soon become a prey to the chemical action of oxygen. The force that withstands this action is vitality—a principle independent of the mind, and which constantly opposes the destructive chemical laws to which the body is subject. Disease is the temporary ascendancy of the chemical over the vital force. Death is the victory of the chemical force. A dead body exposed to the action of oxygen is soon resolved into its primitive elements—carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, in the form of carbonic acid, ammonia and water; and these are the elements from which plants again prepare materials for the living body. These remarks will explain many facts known to the agriculturist, and will assist him in insuring more certainly many of the objects of his labors. It is very well known that cattle do not fatten so well in cold weather as in hot. The reason is this: The fat is a highly carbonized substance, formed by the animal from its carbonaceous food. In cold weather, the carbon in this food is consumed in keeping up the heat of the animal, which is at that season more rapidly carried off. This is also illustrated in an experiment made by Lord Ducie at Whitfield. One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate 20 lbs. of Swedes each per day; another hundred were placed in the open air, and ate 25 lbs. of Swedes per day; yet at the end of a certain period the sheep which were protected, although they had a fifth less food, weighed 3 lbs. a head more than the unprotected sheep. The reason of this is obvious: the exposed sheep had their carbonaceous food consumed in keeping up their animal heat. Warmth is thus seen to be an equivalent for food. This is also illustrated by the fact, that two hives of bees do not consume so much honey when together as when separate, on account of the warmth being greater; and they have less occasion for consuming the honey, which is their fuel. Cattle, for the same reason, thrive much better when kept warm, than when exposed to the cold. The cause of animals getting fat is, that they take in more carbonaceous food than they require for producing animal heat; the consequence is, that it is deposited in the cellular tissue in the form of fat. Fat is an unnatural production, and its accumulation is not necessary for securing the health of the body. When stored up, however, it will serve the body for keeping up its animal heat, and by this means its life, till it is all consumed. An instance is related of a fat pig having been kept without food for 160 days, having been kept alive by its own fat. Another el-

ement necessary to be taken into consideration in the fattening of animals is motion or exercise. Every action of the body—nay, every thought of the mind, is attended with chemical change; a portion of the deposited tissues are thus being constantly consumed. It is on this account that when animals are fattened, they are kept quiet and still. The cruel practice of fattening geese by nailing their feet to the floor, and of cooping pigeons and chickens before they are killed, arises from a knowledge of this fact. When prizes were given by our agricultural societies for fat, and, not for symmetry, animals were strictly prevented from taking any exercise at all. Mr. Childers found that sheep which were kept warm and quiet, fattened much faster than those that were allowed the open air and action. It is very difficult to fatten sheep and oxen in July, on account of the flies, which sting them, keep them in a state of constant motion. The Cornish miners, on account of the laborious nature of their occupations, consume more food than laborers with lighter work. During the late riots in Lancashire the poor unemployed operatives found out that exercise and cold made them hungry; accordingly, they kept quiet in bed, and heaped upon themselves all the covering they could find. Englishmen in the East Indies are obliged to take a great deal of exercise, because they will insist on eating and drinking highly carbonized foods; and the heat of the climate not allowing the escape of much heat from the body, they are obliged to take in by exercise the oxygen of the air, in order to destroy the carbon which would otherwise accumulate in the system, and produce liver disease. In the Scotch prisons, the quantity of food given to the prisoners is regulated by the kind of work on which the prisoners are engaged, the hardest workers having the most food. The reason of the flesh of the stag becoming putrid shortly after its death arises from the quantity of oxygen which is taken into its system during the hard breathing of the chase. A hunted hare, for the same reason, is as tender as one that has been kept for a fortnight after being shot. The reason is the same. In both cases the action of the oxygen on the flesh produces approaching decomposition—in the one, quickly; in the other, slowly. Bacon, on the same principle, was, at one time, rendered more delicate by whipping the pig to death. Epileptic fits produce great emaciation, on account of the violent action to which they expose the body. Lord Ducie has performed some experiments highly illustrative of the foregoing general principles, and which also indicate what might be expected from their application to the practice of grazing. 1st experiment. Five sheep were fed in the open air between the 21st of Nov. and the 1st of Dec.; they consumed 90 lbs. of food per day, the temperature of the atmosphere being about 44 deg. At the end of this time they weighed 2 lbs. less than when first exposed. 2d experiment. Five sheep were placed under a shed and allowed to run about, at a temperature of 49 deg.; they consumed at first 82 lbs. of food per day—then 70 lbs.—and at the end of the time had increased in weight 23 lbs. 3d experiment. Five sheep were placed in same shed as in the last experiment, but not allowed to take any exercise; they ate at first 64 lbs. of food per day—then 58,—and increased in weight 30 lbs. 4th experiment. Five sheep were kept quiet and covered, and in the dark: they ate 35 lbs. a day, and were increased 8 lbs. These experiments prove very satisfactorily the influence of warmth and motion on the fattening of cattle, and are still going on.

Dr. Playfair then stated that he should proceed to examine the different kinds of food of cattle. The food of cattle is of two kinds—azotised and unazotised—with or without nitrogen. The following table gives the analysis of various kinds of food of cattle in their fresh state:



	Water.	Organic Matters.	Ashes.
100 Peas, . . . . .	16	804	34
" Beans, . . . . .	14	821	31
" Lentils, . . . . .	16	81	3
" Oats, . . . . .	18	79	3
" Oatmeal, . . . . .	9	89	2
" Barley Meal, . . . . .	154	821	2
" Hay, . . . . .	16	764	74
" Wheat Straw, . . . . .	18	79	3
" Turneps, . . . . .	89	10	1
" Swedes, . . . . .	85	14	1
" Mangel Wurzel, . . . . .	89	10	1
" White Carrot, . . . . .	87	12	1
" Potatoes, . . . . .	72	27	1
" Red Beet, . . . . .	89	10	1
" Linseed Cake, . . . . .	17	754	74
" Bran, . . . . .	144	804	5

A glance at this table would enable a person to estimate the value of the articles as diet. Thus every 100 lbs. of Turneps contained 90 tons of water. But the value of the inorganic and organic matters which these foods contained differed. Thus Mr. Rham states that 100 lbs. of hay, were equal to 339 lbs. of mangel wurzel. It would be seen by the table, that that quantity of hay contained 76 lbs. of organic matter, whilst the mangel wurzel contained only 34 lbs. One result of feeding animals on foods containing much water is, that the water abstracts from the animal, a large quantity of heat, for the purpose of bringing it up to the temperature of the body, and in this way, a loss of material took place. The mode proposed by Sir Humphrey Davy, of ascertaining the nutritive properties of plants, by mechanically separating the gluten, is unsuceptible of accuracy. The more accurate way is to ascertain the quantity of nitrogen, which being multiplied by 6.2 will give the quantity of albumen contained in any given specimen of food. The following is a table of the equivalent value of several kinds of food, with reference to the formation of muscle and fat; the albumen indicating the muscle-forming principle; the unazotised matters indicating the fat-forming principle:

lbs.	Albumen.	Unazotised matter.
100 Flesh, . . . . .	25	0
" Blood, . . . . .	29	0
" Peas, . . . . .	29	514
" Beans, . . . . .	31	52
" Lentils, . . . . .	33	48
" Potatoes, . . . . .	9	244
" Oats, . . . . .	104	68
" Barley Meal, . . . . .	14	68
" Hay, . . . . .	8	684
" Turneps, . . . . .	1	9
" Carrots, . . . . .	2	10
" Red Beet, . . . . .	14	84

The analyses in this table, are partly the result of Dr. Playfair and Boussingault's analysis, and partly Dr. Playfair's own analysis. The albumen series indicate the flesh forming principles, and the unazotised series indicate the fat-forming principles. By comparing this table with the former, it will at once be seen which foods contain not only the greatest quantity of organic matter, but what proportion of this organic matter is nutritive, and what is fattening; or that which furnishes living tissue and that which furnishes combustible material. In cold weather, those foods should be given which contain the larger proportion of unazotised matters, in order to sustain the heat of the body. Thus it will be seen that potatoes are good for fattening, but bad for fleshening. Linseed cake contains a great deal of fattening matter, and but little nutritive matter; hence, barley meal, which contains a good deal of albumen, may be advantageously mixed with it. Dumas, a French chemist, states that the principle of fat exists in vegetables, as in hay and maize, and that, like albumen, it is deposited in the tissues unchanged. But Liebig regards fat as transformed sugar, starch, gum, &c., which has undergone a change in the process of digestion. This is why linseed cake is fattening: all the oil is squeezed out of the seed, but the seed-coat, which contains a great deal of gum, and the starch of the seed is left, and these are fattening principles. The oxygen introduced by respiration into the lungs, is destined for the destruction of carbonaceous matter, but there is a provision made for taking it into the stomach with the food, and this is done by the saliva. The saliva is always full of bubbles, which are air bubbles, which carry the oxygen of the atmosphere into the stomach with the food. The object of rumination in animals, is the more perfect mixture of the food with the oxygen of the air. This is why chaff should not be cut so short for ruminating, as for non-ruminating animals, as the shorter the chaff is, the less it is ruminated, and the less oxygen it gets. Chaff is cut one inch for the ox, half an inch for the sheep, and a

quarter for the horse. Some might, in consequence of this, suppose that cutting food is then of little use; but when it is considered that rumination is a strong exercise, or that an animal will not be eating more food that is ruminating, it will easily be seen how cutting facilitates fattening. In order that food may be properly ruminated, it requires a certain amount of consistency and bulk; hence all watery foods, as turneps, and mangel wurzel, should be mixed with straw. The opinion is very correct, that an animal "cannot chew its food without straw." An important inorganic constituent of the food is salt; it is a chloride of sodium. Whilst the chlorine goes to form the gastric juice which is important an agent in digestion, the soda goes to form the bile, which is a compound of soda. The bile is, in fact, a secondary combination, by which the carbonaceous matter is brought in contact with the oxygen, in order to be burnt. It is thus that common salt becomes so important and necessary an article of diet. In the series of changes by which the oxygen of the air is brought in contact with the carbonaceous matters in the body, iron plays an important part, and is hence one of the necessary ingredients of animal food. There are two oxides of iron, the peroxide and the protoxide; the first containing a large quantity of oxygen, the second a smaller quantity; the first, on being introduced into the blood, gives up a portion of its oxygen to the carbonaceous material of the bile, carbonic acid and protoxide of iron being formed; these two unite, forming a carbonate of the protoxide of iron, which on being carried to the lungs, gives off its carbonic acid, and the protoxide of iron absorbing the oxygen brought into the lungs by respiration, forms again a peroxide, which again goes into the circulation, and meeting with carbonaceous matters of the bile, unites with them, and produces again and again the same series of changes. The small quantity, then, of inorganic ingredients in the food, performs very important functions; and in the absence of them, animals would die.

The Report below is one of peculiar interest.

From the New England Farmer.

#### SIXTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Subject for discussion—Mineral and Concentrated Manures.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, said, that before entering upon the regular subject, he would give by apparatus, an illustration of the mode by which sap ascends. The process is called endosmosis, or the passage of liquids through membranes. By taking bladder or gold-beater's skin, he showed that liquids heavier than water will be made to ascend in a tube to the height of 30 feet or more. Sap vessels have diaphragms, and by means of these they send up sap by an impulsive force—not by mere capillary attraction. The bladder or skin will cease to act instantly, if a single drop of hydro-sulphate of ammonia be put in the liquid, or if the least putrefaction has taken place. The process has apparently some connection with, or aid from, electricity. Before the meeting closed, the liquid had been forced up in the tube about 6 inches; and this by the action of the bladder.

Dr. J. then said, that since he spoke there two years ago, many improvements have been made—many experiments tried—some good books and many indifferent ones had been published. While laboring in the country, he had found very many inquiring farmers—many who wanted the light which science can give them. Once, books, upon farming were deemed as unsafe guides—and this not entirely without reason. The data in them were limited—the conclusions not always sound. But recently some improvements have been made—many scientific men in Europe have been at work upon Agricultural Chemistry—many practical men have been experimenting both there and in this country. He and others here, have been busy in the same cause. Science is yet to do much for agriculture.

Chemistry must tell us what our crops take from the soil and what from atmosphere. The crops themselves must be analysed. Science must tell us what change takes place in a barren soil when it becomes fertile; it must tell what kind of manure is best suited to each particular crop. It will ask if there is any one general compost, suited equally and well to all crops; it asks too, if mineral manures are of any value.

He would say something upon mineral manures. Some of these, the soluble ones generally, are indispensable to vegetable growth and health. The coating of cane, corn-stalks, straw, &c., always contains silica, or the matter of

fine sand and of flint. This silica alone is insoluble and will not act; but it is dissolved by potash and combines with it, and enters into the plant in the form of silicate of potash. It is this which gives strength and firmness to the plant and its vessels. It is this which holds up the wheat and keeps it from lodging. Where this is abundant the wheat will generally stand; but where there is a large quantity of vegetable and animal manures, the stalks are soft and the grain lodges or falls. To get a good crop and have it stand, you must have much silicate of potash to strengthen the fibre.

The quantity of this silicate of potash required by the different plants, is very variable; plants of the same kind do, according to the soil on which they grow, take it up in very different proportions. Mr. Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., has learned and shown that grasses, even, may have too much of this, so as to become hard and wiry. Where siliceous and potash come together in equal weights, the siliceous is soluble in water.

A soil that has been tilled a long time, is liable to be deprived, in a great measure, of its soluble siliceous. Here, ashes is the best restorative.

Alumina, which makes a part of clay, enters very sparingly into plants; but the clay retains water and gives tenacity to the soil. Burnt or baked clay is a very valuable manure: the benefit of burning is in consequence of the silicates in the clay being rendered soluble by the action of the fire.

Magnesium. This has been abused: in a pure state it may be injurious to vegetation; but when oxidized, it is good, and it enters in some form, into most plants;—phosphate of magnesia is in all the grains; but magnesia should be used in compost, if at all; for when applied alone, it makes a cement. In compost with peat, it is valuable.

The proper management of lime is a delicate operation. Rightly used, it is valuable: in compost properly applied, Dr. J. never knew it to fail of doing good. It is to the farmer the most valuable of all the mineral manures, because it can always and in almost all places be obtained. But this should be put in stable dung and animal manures: there it would decompose and weaken; but it should be used in compost.

A gentleman in Rhode Island was advised to put one load of night soil to six of peat. Thus mixed, the night soil remained unchanged; but upon putting a cask of fresh dry slaked lime to a cord, the night-soil soon lost its offensive smell, and the heap became throughout most excellent manure, and this in a few days.

In much of the peat there exist alum and copperas; here lime is a good top-dressing upon the peat meadow. It forms, with the matters in the peat, a sulphate of lime—this is plaster.

Potash and soda are efficient and valuable alkalis, but they are too expensive for general use. In compost they are good, but when applied in solution—that is, when dissolved in water and sprinkled upon the soil, they are sometimes found inert.

Nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, and nitrate of soda, are good in many places, and for some crops. Squashes, pumpkins, melons, &c., contain them; and this is the reason why vines do so well where a barn has once stood. These articles may be spread upon the surface of the soil in small quantities. Should you put a small lump or crystal of nitre by a hill of corn, that spot will always be wet; and this might be a good way of applying it.

Iron is found in many trees and in grains. Taken into the animal system in the grains, the iron makes the real globules of blood.

[Here Dr. Jackson showed several drawings of Indian corn, or sections of kernels of corn, showing that a coating or thin sheet around the germ, is iron. In the southern corn, the central and upper part is all starch, while the sides, or the hard flinty part, contains oil. The Tuscarora contains no oil, and will not pop. The small flinty corns pop well because the oil extends all around them. The examination of these corns he made in connection with Mr. Hayes, who is one of the best chemists in the Commonwealth. The Tuscarora corn, as it contains no oil, is not so good for fattening as others, but it cooks the more readily for being without oil, and is good for puddings, &c.]

The best manures for corn are those that are full of ammonia—as the dung of animals, flesh, &c. An experiment of his own had shown that water in which carbonate of ammonia had been dissolved, gave vigorous growth to corn. Corn requires less lime than wheat.

Manganese is found in the ashes of many plants; and it



is abundant in most peats, and these peats are vegetable products.

Bones are good for many soils—they are among the best manures, where the soil is wanting in phosphate of lime; but where this abounds, they are of no value—as is the case at Mr. Cushing's, in Watertown.

Gypsum is a valuable mineral manure in the interior, but near sea-coast, the salt spray is supposed to have the same action, and to render the plaster inert. In the interior of France, it is found that 300 pounds of salt are as valuable as one ton of plaster. (We are apprehensive that there was a slip of the tongue here, but perhaps not.—*Rep.*) Gypsum acts unequally upon the different soils in the interior, and this is unfavorable to Liebig's theory, that plaster acts principally by absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere.

Ashes are very good, generally, on light soils; and here leached ashes are as good as any. He had supposed that repeated ashing will exhaust the soil of its vegetable matters and yet it has been proved that on Mr. Anthony's sandy lands, in Rhode Island, the vegetable matters increase under the operations of ashes and cropping.

The value of any manure is in direct proportion to the nitrogen it contains—or that which make ammonia. The best manures, or strongest, therefore, are flesh, urine, dung, &c. Guano, the dung of sea-birds, brought from S. America, is exceedingly powerful: in small quantities it produces wonderful effects.

Mr. Teschemacher read an account of a wonderful discovery in Germany, of a mode of preparing seed, so as to dispense with the use of all manures, and yet get most luxuriant crops of every kind. We wait for more light.

The same subject will be resumed at the next meeting.

**SALTPETRE FOR MANURE—SLAVERS IN HORSES.**—I sowed 75 lbs. crude saltpetre on two acres of ground, immediately after the hay cut thereon on 22d June had been removed. The grass assumed a deep green color, and grew rapidly till the 23d of August. It was then cut, and being cured, was put into the barn in the best order—weight about 2 1-2.

Horses eat this hay readily, but in half an hour after they commence slaving excessively.

Oxen take hold of it greedily, but in a few minutes cease to eat, and will take no more of it. P.

Pomfret, Ct. Feb. 1843. [N. E. Far.

LOWELL, Feb. 27, 1843.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Advocate.

Dear Sir—You ask me to express my opinion upon the subject of an article which appeared in the New England Farmer, signed P., upon the use of saltpetre as a manure, and as producing slaver in horses.

I can only say that I have used saltpetre more or less for twenty years, and have never experienced any inconvenience, from the effect of slaver, or from the bad state of the fodder: and I have no doubt that the ill effects complained of by P. were from some other cause than the use of saltpetre as a manure.

Yours in haste,  
OLIVER M. WHIPPLE.

Mr. Whipple is a powder manufacturer. He possesses a large farm, which is very skillfully managed. The refuse saltpetre he applies to his land; and no man in the State is better able to speak of the value and effects of saltpetre as manure.—*American Traveller.*

#### PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated Monthly Meeting, March 1, Vice Pres. Mease, in the Chair, 21 members present.

The following premiums were offered for the year 1843.

For the best managed farm over 100 acres,	\$20
Second best do do,	\$15
Third do do do,	\$10
For the best do of 50 to 100 acres,	\$15
Second do do,	\$10
Third do, a copy of Coleman's Agricultural Tour,	
Fourth do, under 50 acres,	\$12
Fifth do do,	\$8
Sixth do do, copy of Coleman's Tour,	

#### PREMIUMS ON CROPS.

For the best three acres of Wheat,	\$8
Second best, do Coleman's Tour,	
For the best crop of Rye,	\$8
Second best, Coleman's Tour,	
For the best crop of Oats,	\$8

Second best, Coleman's Tour,	\$8
For the best five acres of Indian Corn,	\$8
Second best, Coleman's Tour,	
For the best acre of Sugar Beets,	\$8
Second do Coleman's Tour,	
For the best acre of Ruta Baga or other Turnips,	\$8
Second do Coleman's Tour,	
For the best acre of Potatoes,	\$8
Second best, Coleman's Tour,	
For the best quarter of an acre of Carrots,	\$8
Second best, Coleman's Tour,	
For the best quarter of an acre of Parsnips,	\$8
Second best, Coleman's Tour,	

Where preferred, MEDALS will be given in place of money.

In judging of the foregoing crops, particular regard will be had to the mode and economy of cultivation, and also to the cleanness and condition of the ground.

The little attention paid to the cultivation of root crops, besides Potatoes, for feeding not only cattle but horses, by farmers, was mentioned and dwelt on by the members whose ample experience enabled them to speak with confidence on the economy of so doing, and of the ease with which they may be raised. No food yields a greater return, or pays better than Carrots, Parsnips, Sugar Beets, and Turnips. They require to be sown in rows, for which drills may be bought at a moderate price, at the Agricultural Ware House in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ritchie of Philadelphia County stated, that a volunteer red cherry had made its appearance on his farm, which promises to be an acquisition, as it possesses the lively acidity of the well known "pie cherry," and is as yet unaffected by the insect which has proved so deadly an enemy to the latter. He offered to supply grafts to the members, and will doubtless do so to others. This "new comer" here is doubtless a variety produced from the accidental dropping of a "pie cherry," and the fact of its growth and merits lead to an expression of regret for the marked neglect of the cultivation of fruit in Pennsylvania, although it is well known that nothing on a farm pays better, or requires so little trouble. Farmers in the New England States bestow great attention to fruit, and had it not been for their very abundant supply of apples during the last Autumn, Philadelphia would have been deprived of a wholesome luxury. They were not only handsome in appearance, but some of great size and cheap, while those brought to market from Pennsylvania were few in number, unattractive in appearance, and dear. A farmer could not more surely provide a good revenue for an infant child, than by setting out four or five acres of the Marshal apple, or of the Rhode Island Greening, and one or more acres of the Prune Plum.

Mr. Uhler, Assistant Secretary, made a verbal statement of his analysis of the Marl or green sand of New Jersey, which has done so much for the barren sands, and unproductive soils of that State, and gave the theory of the action of its component parts. At the request of the Society, he promised to produce a written article on the subject at the next meeting. The attention of the Society was early called to the operation of this Mineral, and knowing that in no other way than by analysis could the principle of its fertilizing property be ascertained, and the various results from its use be accounted for, Mr. HENRY SEYBERT, at the request of the Society, made a masterly Chemical examination of it, which was inserted in the fifth volume of the Society's Memoirs. He first ascertained that it generally contained nine or ten per cent of potash; and hence its fertilizing effects when applied to soils deficient therein. Mr. Uhler will explain its mode of action.

The following members were appointed a Committee on Farms—Aaron Clements, I. W. Roberts, Saml. Willard. That on Crops—Samuel C. Ford, Henry Chorley, Saml. Ritchie.

Thomas Penn Gaskell, of Montgomery County, was elected a member of this Society.

#### PLUM TREE AND ITS ENEMIES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—As it appears that many persons suppose that all, or nearly all, the varieties of the Plum, are subject to the attack of insects, and to the knots and excrescence caused thereby, and as there are others who are not sufficiently conversant with the subject of such injuries, we now send you the names of the most valuable varieties that are never thus attacked, or very rarely so. Furthermore, we have established a discriminative guide, embracing a large number of varieties, which is this:—The

varieties of American origin, are not subject to attacks of the insect; and this rule holds true, with but a single exception, that we are aware of, and that one is the Red Gage; and so universal is this exemption, that if we did not know that the Red Gage originated at this establishment, we should not be very ready to believe it a native variety. Every cultivator of plum trees, we presume, is aware that the Late Purple Damson, which ripens in October, is more subject to attacks of the insect referred to, than any other variety; and yet we have a native seedling from it, scarcely differing at all from the parent in the appearance of the tree or in fruit, which never is attacked thereby. The Green Gage, or Grosse Reine Claude, is liable to attack, but the three new varieties of the Gage in the annexed list, which were originated by Wm. Prince, although seedlings of the preceding one, are not subject to such attacks.

Perhaps we may hereafter send you our views as to a discrimination between the European varieties that are, and those that are not subject to the depredations of this insect, and comprising a most singular deduction from affinity in the sap; but at this moment we will simply state that the varieties of the Dame Aubert or True Magnum Bonum, are exempt, or nearly so, whereas many of the varieties that are the progeny of the original Damascus, or Damas, or Damson plum, (those three names being synonymous,) are subject thereto.

We notice in an editorial article in your last number, you quote from Mr. Forman's work, that "Where there are no plum trees, there are no plum tree insects!"—and you also quote his recommendation that all the plum trees be burnt, in order to annihilate the insects!—But, most unfortunately for his sovereign remedy, yet luckily withal for the poor insects, they find the Morello cherry quite as congenial to their taste, and they also frequent the Bird Cherry, or Prunus virginiana.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. R. PRINCE & Co.

Lin. Bot. Garden and Nurseries,

Flushing, Feb. 20, 1843.

The following are the varieties of Plums above referred to, as not liable to attacks of insects:

American Yellow Gage;  
Prince's Imperial do.  
Prince's Green do.  
Prince's Yellow do.  
Purple or Violet do.  
Washington (Bolmer's);  
Brevort's Purple Washington;  
Coe's Golden Drop;  
Coe's plums—several varieties;  
Diamond;  
Duane's Purple French;  
Blue Imperatrice;  
Elfr, or French Copper;  
Goliah;  
Huling's Superb;  
Italian Damask;  
Large Early Black Montreuil;  
Large Black Imperial;  
Lewistown Egg;  
Yellow Egg, or Magnum Bonum;  
White Egg, or Imperial;  
Yellow Imperial;  
Red Egg, or Dame Aubert a Rouge;  
Prince's Large Summer Egg—new;  
Neectarine;  
Smith's Orleans;  
Italian Prune;  
Tomlinson's Charlotte;  
Miller's Spanish;  
Red St. Martin, or Coe's Fine Red;  
Imperial Milan—and some others not recollected at this moment.

**Great Crop.**—Francis Gillette, Esq. of Bloomfield near Hartford, the last season, raised one hundred and thirty-six bushels of corn from one acre of ground. His method of culture was in hills three feet apart, four or five stocks in a hill. It was the common eight rowed corn.

**Enormous Hog.**—We saw on Wednesday last at the slaughter house of John Grinder, one of the largest and fattest hogs we ever saw. It weighed (alive) 1200 lbs. and was raised by Thomas Massey, jr. of Newcastle Hundred. Beat it who can.—*Del. State Journal.*



## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

## REMEDY FOR THE HESSIAN FLY.

[The first attack of the fly is very soon after the wheat germinates, and the maggot will be then found attached to the tender sprout immediately at or very near the point of vegetation. The next attack of the fly on wheat commences in the spring, as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm to hatch the egg, and with us in Virginia that occurs about the middle of April; from which time till the middle of May (up to which period the ground joint of wheat, on which the maggot subsists as soon as it is hatched, remains tender and full of juice) the spring injury is done.]—Extract from the Hon. Mr. Taliaferro's letter to Mr. Ellsworth.]

The above extracts conform to the history of this destructive insect, so far as it is established by well conducted observation and facts, and contain such information as will aid the intelligent agriculturist in the application of remedies, and enable him to conclude from the premises laid down, whether remedial means are practicable or not. The periods when the attacks are made, and the state of the insect when making them, are thus established, which we consider as important points gained; because, by knowing when we may expect his approach, and the nature of the enemy, we will be somewhat prepared for his onslaught, and measurably armed with the means of defence; at all events, it will relieve us from the consequences of surprise. From the premises before us, the conclusion is obvious, that the autumnal brood, after feeding upon the young plants until nurtured into maturity, deposit their eggs, which remain dormant in the earth, or surrounding vegetables, until warmed into life by the heat of the sun the ensuing spring, when its myriad progeny resume the work of destruction which had been begun the previous fall by their progenitors, thus subjecting the husbandman to two attacks upon his wheat crop. When this insidious foe has defied the skill of wheat growers from the earliest period of its introduction into our country to the present time; though the discovery of a remedy has occupied the thoughts and elicited the observation and investigation of the ablest culturists of our country—We say, after these fruitless attempts to destroy this subtle and destructive foe, it will, perhaps, appear to partake of the spirit of empiricism for any one to assume the province of prescribing a remedy. But still, as the veriest novice has sometimes blundered, by accident, upon the cure of a human disease, which had defied the skill and science of an eminent professor, so it may turn out in the end, that the destruction of the Hessian Fly may be effected by some simple mechanical application, which the farmer would never have dreamt of. Encouraged by these considerations, and animated by the hope of benefitting our brother farmers, we shall venture to suggest a possible remedy, and in doing so, we disclaim all pretensions to any claim to the discovery, as that belongs to others—our only merit, if it be one, consists, simply, in recalling public attention to it at the present time, and of endeavoring to weave around it something of the character of plausibility—of attempting to show that the promised effect is within the power of accomplishment, by the means recommended to be used—When we speak thus strongly, we, of course, only wish to convey the idea that such is our humble opinion of its efficacy, which, in all probability, may have nothing more to recommend it, than honesty of purpose, in which attribute we defer to no human being.

Now let us approach the subject of remedy. We are told by Mr. Taliaferro, and a host of other intelligent observers, that the Hessian Fly makes its attack upon the wheat plant in the fall and spring, when the fly is in the maggot state—That it does so we sincerely believe; and that it feeds, first upon the "tender sprouts," and secondly, upon the "ground joint of wheat," while "it remains tender and full of juice." The period of attack then, is, of all others, the time to apply a remedy, and what that remedy should be, is the all-important subject of consideration. If it were possible to apply them, there are numerous poisonous drugs, which would give these maggots their quietus without allowing them breathing time; but then, it is out of the question to think of administering doses of poison, either in the state of liquids, or in that of powders, to the millions and tens of millions, which beset a wheat field. In garden culture such a thing might be, and probably is, practicable; but when we come to the labor of going over several hundreds of acres of land, and doing eve-

ry maggot which we may find on each blade of wheat, it is another affair altogether. What, then, is to be done? This is a question we do not pretend to answer, and shall, therefore, only suggest, that the Roller appears to us to present the only rational remedy that we have seen recommended—Let the wheat grower then, carefully examine his wheat fields every Fall and Spring, and whenever he discovers the maggot of the Hessian Fly preying upon the "tender sprouts," or on the "ground joints" of his wheat plants,—we say let him then pass a heavy roller two or three times over his field, and we think he may calculate on cutting short the career of this deadly foe to successful wheat culture; as, in the then helpless state of the fly, it cannot evade the roller, or escape uninjured from beneath its ponderous pressure. In most tenacious wheat soils, where the ground may have been compressed by the roller at the time of sowing the wheat, it appears to us as a rational conclusion, that the evident effect of subsequent rolling at the times mentioned above, would be death to the maggots, as, from their physical inability to get out of the way, that fate would be their inevitable allotment. We may be told, that the roller has been tried without producing the desired effect. Be it so. But of all such we would ask, *was it applied at the right time?* Was it applied when the fly was in the maggot state? because, if it were not applied then, it could be of no effect whatever, so far as the destruction of the insect was concerned. If the time of the application of the roller be delayed until the insect may have arrived at its winged state, a tune played upon the violin would be equally as effectual as it; for it is not to be presumed that creatures so tenacious of life, with wings at command, would not use them to avoid their pursuers. He, therefore, who waits until the maggot is arrayed with wings, exercises that patience, which gives the enemy time to move out of harm's way, and enables him to fulfil all the objects of his mischievous errand, to wit:—to be nurtured into being, destroy the wheat plant, lay and deposit his eggs, and thus perpetuate his species, to vex, perplex, and injure the husbandman on the next change of the season. It is inferrible from what we have said, that the efficacy of the remedy does not consist in rolling a wheat field, but in rolling it at the proper times, as should that operation be delayed beyond the maggot state of the insect, it is futile to expect any benefit to flow from it.

A word or so upon the manner of Rolling.

Where the field may be large, the farmer should so multiply his rollers, as to be able to pass over his entire field in two or three days at farthest, as the mischief is all done within the compass of a very few days. And as the eggs are not all hatched out, or warmed into life, at one and the same time, the rolling should be repeated after an interval of a few days, so as to destroy by the second operation, those maggots which might have been subsequently hatched.

Considering the destruction of the Hessian Fly as of vast moment, we would not stop in our operations of fall and spring rolling, but would summon to our aid another means, as an auxiliary. We would, as soon as convenient after harvest, burn the stubble with the view of destroying all deposits of eggs which might have been made thereon, as we do hold it to be the duty of a farmer, when he undertakes to get rid of so destructive an enemy as the Hessian Fly has proved himself to be, that he should leave no effort untried, which promises to further the achievement of his object. Besides getting rid of the eggs, by the burning of the stubble, we should calculate on also destroying the seeds of numerous pestilent weeds, and of supplying the earth with desirable portions of carbon and potash, either of which objects thus gained, we should look upon as more than compensating us for the trouble and expense incurred.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES—Those who design planting either Fruit or Ornamental Trees, should at once make their selections, as the sooner they are planted in the spring, after the frost is out of the ground, the better chance will they have of vegetating freely and growing vigorously—In planting them, care should be taken to have the holes dug more than large enough to admit the roots to be spread out to their full length, without being in the least contracted—In taking up the trees, the utmost care should be observed not to break the roots, and those which may, by accident, be broken, should be pared off smoothly—If the earth in which they are to be placed is a stiff clay, retentive of water, the holes should be dug at least a foot deeper than it is intended to place the trees,

and to that depth it will be best to place gravel, small stones or brickbats, in order to carry off the superabundant water—Before fixing the tree in place, there should be thrown in a few inches of rich earth, or mould, then insert the tree, carefully spreading out the roots regularly; next throw in a spadeful or two of well pulverized soil; and in order to settle the earth well around the roots, pour in a bucket of water, then fill up the hole with a good rich compost, comprised of mould, ashes and lime, in the proportion of 7 parts mould to 1 of ashes and lime, and finish by treading the earth well around the stem—and instead of stakes, place stones around the tree, to keep it steady: these will answer the double purpose of preserving it from injurious shaking by the wind, and of maintaining moisture. One person must hold up the stem, while the other is throwing in the dirt, so as to keep the stem in an upright position—No tree, in transplantation, should be set deeper than it originally stood, and we think that the growth of it will be greatly promoted, by having the hole much larger than the circumference of the roots when spread out.

All trees, during the first season, should be regularly watered twice a week, during times of drought, as moisture is absolutely necessary to enable them to take root and insure their vigorous growth.

In sandy or other porous soils, it would be well to mix in a few spadefuls of good rich mould at the bottom of the hole in which the tree may be planted, for the two fold purpose, of giving an early start to its vegetation, and of securing a free descent to the roots—No coarse undecomposed manure should be used in contact with the roots, as it will generate mould and consequent decay—Fresh virgin mould from the woods, where obtainable, is always to be preferred, but where that is not to be had, rich garden mould, or thoroughly rotted manure, may be substituted in its stead.

ORCHARDS should never be cultivated in grass, or small grain—Corn, or roots of any kind, may be therein grown with decided advantage to the trees, and where these are not cultivated, the ground should be ploughed.

SHADE TREES—If you have no shade trees about your house, go at once into your woods and select some thrifty saplings of any kind you may admire, and plant them in the front and rear of your dwelling. A house in the country which is not thus provided, is a gloomy thing at best, and speaks but little in behalf of its owner's taste.

APPLE AND OTHER FRUIT TREES—Make a strong solution of potash, or a mixture of soft soap and flowers of sulphur, and wash every apple and other fruit tree on your farm therewith. The solution of potash must be made to bear an egg; the soft soap mixture to be composed of 2 parts soap and 1 of sulphur.

THE MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT—If our memory serves us, our friend of the Centreville Times, last spring, remarked that the Hessian Fly was at work in his patch of Mediterranean Wheat, which makes us anxious to learn whether its ravages were extensive, and whether they were equally so upon that variety, as upon those other kinds he had growing in juxtaposition? and whether it suffered equally with the other varieties from the Rust? His replies to these inquiries will be thankfully received by myself, and confer an important service to the agricultural community. As the Mediterranean wheat has the reputation of withstanding these enemies to this crop better than most other varieties, and hence it becomes a matter of consequence that its true properties should be made known; and, as our friend had, unfortunately, an opportunity of testing its qualities last year, in both these particulars, and is a competent and impartial witness, we are particularly desirous of hearing from him as to the result of his experiments.

## DISEASES OF SHEEP—REMEDIES.

RED WATER—Cause—This disease is produced by over feeding on turnips, or too succulent grass; generally attacks sheep in the best condition, and if no relief be obtained, death generally ensues in one or two days, which is preceded by inflammation and consequent mortification of some vital part, as the kidneys or intestines.

Symptoms—The sheep appears dull, and loiters behind the rest of the flock; diminished appetite and swollen belly.

Remedy 1—Bleed on the first appearance of the disease, and then give the following medicine:

Dissolve 3 oz of Epsom Salts, and 2 oz of Nitre in 14 pint boiling water, and when cooled to new milk heat, add 2 oz spirits of turpentine and 4 oz bole ammoniac to the



First ingredients, mix the whole well together, and give to each sheep from 3 to 4 table spoonfuls of the mixture—give a dose every two or three days until the symptoms are removed, and change the feed of the sheep as well as remove them to a drier and more elevated pasture.

**Remedy 2**—Bleed as above, and give the following:

Dissolve 8 oz of epsom salts, and

3 oz of nitre—in 3 qts of boiling water.

Then boil 8 oz of yarrow in half a gallon of water until the quantity is reduced to 1 quart, strain off the liquid, and add it to the first, and give of this mixture to each sheep, 2 gills every other day, until the disease is removed—the mixture must always be well shaken before being administered.

Change the diet and pasture, as above, and give a half gill of dry meal and a little salt night and morning.

**Blast or Bunting—Cause**—This disease is produced by over feeding upon too succulent feed, and is the disease known in cattle as the hosen.

**Symptoms**—The sheep swell almost to suffocation, lie down with their legs stretched out, or stand still, panting and scarcely able to breathe.

**Remedies**—The first is to stab the animal in the flank with a knife and let out the wind or air—The second to pass a probang down the animal's throat, into the stomach, when the confined air will rush out—then give the following drench:

Take 1 oz common salt

10 grains of potash

2 table spoonful castor, sweet or linseed oil, and

8 oz. or 1 pint of warm water

mix the whole together, and then add half a pint of strong ginger tea thereto, and give the whole in 3 doses at intervals of 2 hours—While the sheep is undergoing treatment, he must be kept moving, and as soon as the medicine has operated remove him to a less luxuriant and dry pasture. Should the drench not give prompt relief, its operation will be promoted by an injection, to consist of warm water, in which 2 oz salt to a quart of water has been dissolved; and this will still be made more effectual, by adding 1 oz of melted lard to the solution of salt—If lard is not at hand, oil of any kind, butter, or soft soap will answer.

We think this disease may be removed without the use of the knife or probang, by stimulating purges and injections, and keeping the animal in constant motion until they have acted; we have thrice removed the disease in cows by such treatment.

**THE CENTRAL NEW YORK FARMER**—We find by the last number of this excellent paper, that our valued friend, C. N. BEMENT, has become an associate editor—We welcome him into the editorial fraternity with that greeting which springs from the heart; and when we declare that we hope his new vocation may prove as profitable to him as his labors will be to the public, we pronounce his highest eulogium, and tender to him a measure of reward, which ought to gratify the highest aspirations of his heart, though it were formed in the mould of cupidity.

**THE COW BLOSSOM**—We are pained to learn that the improved Short horn Durham Cow, Blossom, the property of D. S. Carr, Esq. died a few days since, soon after giving birth to a fine bull calf, which latter, we learn, is doing well under the charge of a foster mother. Blossom, as our readers will remember, was raised by Samuel Canby, Esq. of Delaware, and took the first premium at our Cattle Show, last fall. We have seen many fine Durham cows in our day, but in all candor we must affirm, that we never saw one that came so near up to our standard of cow perfection as did Blossom, whether regard be had to size, symmetry, handling, or to that indescribable something, which impresses the beholder with the idea of superiority, at first sight—Take her for all in all, we fear we shall never look upon her like again; for her very port and carriage—her every liniment,—gave assurance of high and skilful breeding. Nor could one look upon her ample udder, with its large swelling veins; her cream colored hide; her capacious hips, her expanded chest, her delicate head and neck, and sprightly eye, without mentally exclaiming—as with an instinctive impulse,—here, here, is, indeed, an animal in whom all the qualities of deep milking, richness of cream, and propensity to fatten, are most happily commingled. Nor did she, like many bipeds we wot of, belie her looks; for, in truth, she was all she seemed to be—We regret her death on her own account, because she has been cut off in the very prime and gristle of her cow hood—in the midst of her usefulness—and we regret it too, because it imposes a heavy pecuniary loss upon her owner, whose liberal spirit and noble enterprise, we had hoped to have seen generously repaid, by the progeny of this late matchless and gentle creature.

We publish with pleasure the following communication from a practical farmer, Col. John C. Atlee, of Carroll Co. Md., upon the preparation of Seed Corn and the produce of a field of Oats. His mode in relation to seed corn, strikes us as being admirable in its design; the tar upon the surface of the corn, causes the copperas in its undissolved state, to adhere to it, and is there more firmly bound, by the articles used as a dryer.

#### SEED CORN.

The following method of preparing corn for seed, has been pursued by the subscriber, with uniform success, for several years, to prevent its destruction after being planted, by fowls, birds, or even hogs.

Take 1 bushel shelled corn in a basket, and immerse it in water, so hot, as scarcely to endure the hand in it—the corn to remain in the water until thoroughly warmed: raise out the basket with the corn to drain, have then ready some suitable vessel in which to pour it, and put thereon a pint of tar well warmed, stirring it immediately, until each grain is coated with the tar, which will easily be accomplished while the whole is warm (and this is the whole design in warming them)—then have 1 lb of copperas ground, or finely pulverised, thrown upon the tarred corn and well stirred; then dry the whole by mixing slacked lime, ashes, plaster, or gypsum therewith, when it is ready to plant.

This coating of tar, copperas and lime, &c., is exceedingly unpleasant to the taste, which is the cause of its being free from depredation, and its unpleasantness will not be affected by the moisture of the ground.

I have kept what has been left after planting for 2 or 3 weeks and then used it for replanting, and it would vegetate well, but not so quickly.

I have also thrown what has been left from planting, of this prepared corn, where pigs and fowls had free access to it, without their eating a grain. It looks very dark and unsightly in appearance, but it nevertheless comes up and grows well.

JAMES C. ATLEE.

#### OATS.

We have this week finished threshing the oats which grew upon a field last summer, and which was by many persons supposed to have on select parts of the field as much as seventy-five bushels per acre. This, in part, induced my tenant, Mr. Gilbert, who cultivated the oats, to keep an exact account of what grew upon the field—it was found to average, on 18 acres, 68 bushels per acre, and would have yielded considerably more, but for a storm with a heavy fall of rain, before it was quite filled, which threw it down flat. When ripe, it was mowed with a common grass scythe, housed and stacked as we usually do hay. Those who are familiar with this operation, are aware of the loss by shattering occasioned thereby—by some practical farmers here, the loss, in this case, was supposed to be equal to 200 bushels, which is not included in the above estimate. The ground upon which it grew was measured yesterday by a practical surveyor, and found to contain the quantity above mentioned.

This variety of oats was introduced into Frederick Co. from Ohio some 12 or 14 years since, and though sown upon a heavy clay soil, has retained its weight and plump appearance, weighing, as the present crop does, 42 lbs to the bushel. It is decidedly the most valuable oats we have had in this section of country. I know of no particular name for it, other than the Big Oats.

My tenant, who cut the crop, believes there were select acres in the field, that would have yielded 80 bushels per acre. This crop was grown upon land which the summer before had produced a heavy crop of corn from a sod which had been ploughed under the fall before. The stalks, last spring, were carefully gathered and hauled into the manure yard, in which I soiled, or fed, some cattle during the summer. The ground was then ploughed and 2½ bushels of oats sown per acre—would now, on good ground, recommend 3 bushels as preferable. It was carefully harrowed one way, then crossed with a large brush harrow, and afterwards rolled. This last operation, which leaves the ground smooth, greatly assists in gathering a crop so much down as this was. No manure was used to either the corn or oats crop. The oats stubble was well manured and ploughed under, and two crops of wheat, in succession will be grown, and then laid down in grass. This is my regular course of cropping.

Persons who wish to get of this variety of oats for seed the present spring can get it of Robert Sinclair, jr.

& Co., Light st., or, of Peter Zell, Esq., feed store, North Howard st., to whom I have sent it for that purpose.

JAMES C. ATLEE.

March 9th, 1843.

#### For the American Farmer.

In one of your late numbers, an account is given of the explosion of a threshing machine, and a serious consequent injury to an individual. Two years ago, a similar occurrence took place from a machine of the same construction on my farm. It was broken into many fragments, which were driven with great force, in different directions. Several of my hands, and myself, had a short time before, left the machine, to observe a restive horse which had for the first time been put into the horse power, by which I believe we were providentially preserved from serious injury.

It deeply concerns all who use threshing machines, and all who construct them, to be vigilant, to guard against such occurrences. Their safety now is much distrusted, and a few more serious accidents would diminish their use. I greatly approve the safety test recommended by your correspondent W. L. H. Most of the shops where they are constructed have steam powers, by which they can be proved; and perhaps some of the machinists are not aware, that for a defective machine, which produced mischief to the purchaser, courts of law would hold them liable, in damages, as they do rail road companies, for the misconduct of their agents.

The construction of the Cylinder and the materials of which it is composed, requires the greatest care.—The bands and the bolts, and screws, ought to be made of the best iron; for these the journeymen of the shop, ought not to be trusted, but they ought to undergo the rigid inspection of the master. Since I turned my attention to agriculture, the breaking of implements I can generally trace to defective machinery, or defective construction.

Your correspondent suggests that there is a maximum of speed, beyond which, no cylinder can stand: Sixteen hundred revolutions in a minute, has been deemed sufficient for a threshing machine. One well constructed, of good materials, would sustain a proof trial, of at least twenty-four hundred; when they might be deemed safe; and I would recommend to all persons who are about purchasing a threshing machine, to require that it shall first undergo this safety test.

Much care and attention ought to be bestowed by those who use threshing machines,—a loose screw, a broken bolt, or a box so worn that the teeth of the cylinder strikes the concave, may produce disruption; and during the time of threshing, the machine ought to be frequently examined, to see if every thing be right and in its proper place.

WM. CARMICHAEL.

Wyr., Q. A. Co., Md., March 2d, 1843.

A "Safety Grain Separator" has been invented by Mr. DENNIS CLAUDE, Jr. of Annapolis, the advantages of which are thus spoken of in the Annapolis Republican:

The Separator promises to be a much more valuable auxiliary to the cultivators of grain than any other machine which has yet been employed for a like purpose. It is simple in construction, and is moved by the same power that works the thrasher. By receiving the grain and straw and all other matter, which pass through a thrasher, it protects persons employed about it, from the injury to which they would be exposed by the breaking of a tooth in a thrasher, or the accidental conveyance through one, of any foreign matter—the impetus given to such matter, by the thrasher, being broken on its entrance into the Separator.

The teeth in this Separator are of wire, but as some who viewed it at the time we did, differed with us by signifying that strong teeth made of wood would be preferable, we learn that the patentee, who has the right under his patent to make the teeth of such material as he pleases, designs using either wood or wire according to the wish of those who may think proper to avail themselves of the advantages of his Separator. In the experiment noticed below, we understand an effort was made to choke the Separator by rapidly feeding the Thrasher, but without effect—it still performing its work handsomely.

A crop of oats belonging to Col. Henry Maynadier of this city, was lately passed through one of Claude's Separators, and its utility as a labour saving machine and saver of grain from waste, amply and satisfactorily tested and established. Gentlemen who witnessed its performance on that occasion, speak of it as being completely perfect.



in its operations, and are introduced into general use. We wish it may, and hope before long to hear of the patentee exercising his ingenuity with equally favorable result upon some other engine no less useful and profitable to his countrymen. The patent in question, is we believe, the first ever obtained by a citizen of Annapolis.

#### BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.

Our city, it is well known, has been from the earliest period of its existence a prominent mart for the sale and exportation of Tobacco, and notwithstanding the great efforts which have been made by neighboring eastern cities to attract to themselves this important trade, it is at this time concentrated in Baltimore to a greater extent than at any former period, rendering it beyond comparison the largest and best market, for both planter and shipper, which is to be found in the Atlantic States. A Report recently made to the Legislature of Maryland by a Committee of that body, specially appointed to examine the State's Inspection warehouses in this city, sets forth in an official form a number of facts in connection with the Tobacco Trade of Baltimore of an interesting and gratifying character. From the synopsis of them which we subjoin, it will be seen, among other things, that the erection of an additional Inspection warehouse is deemed indispensable, in consequence of the material increase in the receipts of Western Tobacco during the past year, and the well founded assurance that the receipts from the West must go on steadily to increase, by reason of the facilities afforded for rapid and cheaper transportation hither, either by the Great Central Route, or by the Pennsylvania works. Not only the tobacco of Ohio but also that of other sections of the West is likely to find its way to this important and growing market through these convenient channels of intercommunication. The competition here is free and active, being maintained by resident European houses and agents as well as by American merchants, and the capital devoted to the trade increases with the extension of the market.

It appears from the statement compiled from the books of the inspection warehouses by the Committee that the inspections of 1842 were very heavy, amounting in all to 46,650 hogheads. The heaviest inspections were made in the months of May and June, upwards of 8000 hds. having been inspected in each of these months. There were inspected in 1842 seven thousand hogheads more than in 1841; and there were inspected in January, 1843, 401 hogheads, being 194 more than during the same month in 1842. There were on hand in the different warehouses, unshipped, on the 1st January, 1842, 7,857 hogheads, as follows:

At Warehouse No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
2,990	2,012	1,337	1,518
7,857 hds.			
Insp. in 1842,	11,561	11,430	12,391
11,268—46,650 "			

14,551 13,442 13,738 12,786 54,707 "

Making in all 54,507 hogheads, the stock of the year 1842.

The amount of shipments of tobacco from the four warehouses in 1842 was also very large—amounting in all to 44,837 hogheads. The largest shipments were made in the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, averaging during these months between 5 and 6000 hogheads for each month.—There were left in the several warehouses on the 1st day of January, 1843, 9,667 hogheads.

Of the whole amount of tobacco inspected during the year 1842 there were 11,519 hogheads of Ohio, 999 of Kentucky, 189 of Virginia, 16 of Indiana, 2 of Carolina, 105 of Missouri, 8 hogheads of Pennsylvania, making an aggregate of other than of Maryland 12,836 hogheads, and of Maryland 33,814, making a grand aggregate of 46,650 hogheads. From this it will be seen that the receipts of tobacco other than Maryland are more than one-fourth of the whole amount inspected, and that the State of Ohio, alone, furnishes to the Baltimore market more than one-third as much as Maryland; and nearly one-fourth as much as the whole amount inspected. Almost the entire bulk of the tobacco other than Maryland is inspected at the warehouses Nos. 3 and 4, situated on the west side of the basin, at the terminus of a lateral switch of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and acquires in point of eligibility to the depots of the companies who transport upon the internal improvements of Pennsylvania.

The Committee express the opinion that whatever takes place in the receipts of Western tobacco

must, in consequence of their location, be received and accommodated at these warehouses. They find no fault with the manner in which things have been conducted at the warehouses. It does not appear from their examination that an unnecessary amount of labor has been employed, as it requires a large number of hands to facilitate the business during the busy season, which comprises about nine months of the year; but they believe, that if a law were passed, limiting the number of hands to each warehouse to four, the balance of the year, that much would be saved to the tobacco fund, as comparatively little is done during the months of December, January and February.

The committee are of the opinion that there is a necessity of designating by law a "Shipping Clerk," and a "Marker and Weigher," for each warehouse. As the law now is, but one clerk is allowed to each, and at times, even three or four extra hands, employed in these capacities, must be obtained to facilitate inspection. By designating these as officers by law, and appointed by the inspectors, much more responsibility would attach to their situations, and it would contribute to quiet apprehensions of malfeasance, which have gone abroad, growing out of an imagined irresponsibility on the part of any, except the inspectors and the clerk appointed by law.

The creation of an additional warehouse is strongly recommended, to meet the wants of trade in view of the increased receipts of Western Tobacco which are confidently looked for. The Committee say—

The Western States are engaged largely in the growth of tobacco, and Maryland certainly possesses advantages for its reception, inspection and shipment, that are not possessed by any of the Atlantic States.—In New Orleans the planter is saddled with heavy expenses for inspection and outage. In New York and Philadelphia it is also the case, but in Baltimore there is no charge at all for inspection, and besides, there the planter gets paid \$1 for the cask, in every instance, which is done in no other city in the Union, making a difference of two dollars to the grower of the article. Besides our eligibility, the cheapness of transportation to the market, the ease and rapidity with which sales are made, and so many large and heavy operators in the article being located here, gives us advantages which are no where else to be obtained. Surrounded as we are, and having in our own borders works of improvement, that have already opened channels of communication and furnished means of transport, from which we already begin to feel their beneficial effect, and invites the West to avail itself of our markets, and evinces to us the importance of our position. Those whose opinions are entitled to weight agree, that if an additional warehouse were now built, a call would again be made, before many years to build another. An addition to the receipts of five thousand hogheads from Ohio alone will be experienced, which was last year about twelve thousand. The committee would therefore urge upon the House the importance of erecting another warehouse, remarking at the same time, that a house could be built without any expense to the State, as the contract for payment of it might be based upon the future revenues of the warehouses.

"The committee cannot refrain from pressing the importance of erecting an additional house. If the State establishes tobacco warehouses and invites tobacco here for inspection, it certainly is her interest to furnish all the facilities in her power to the trade: she has done this; the trade has been brought here—has increased, and is still increasing—while other States are grasping at the treasures poured into our lap; and the prospective increase calls for facilities commensurate with it. They therefore hope that the attention of the Legislature may be given to the subject."—*American*.

From the N. E. Farmer.

#### TURNIPS AND OIL-CAKE FOR FATTENING CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir—I enclose an article on the turnip, and another on the use of oil-cake for fattening cattle and as an article of food. They are both from the pen of the same gentleman who furnished the article on "Pigeon Manure," in your journal of Feb. 8.

I have always thought favorably of the turnip culture, as a highly profitable article of food; but from its very bulky and diluted nature, I have always doubted its fattening qualities, except only and when combined with other substances of a more nutritious kind.

AND.

Effects of Turnip Feed in England.—By an Englishman.

In the winter of 1833, I had occasion to visit for a few

days, a village in the vicinity of Rotherham, Yorkshire, but was soon glad to leave, for the reason that the meat—mutton and beef—milk and butter—were but so many preparations of turnips; and I was unable to obtain any other. However, before leaving, I happened to meet with one of the farmers of the place, and inquiring why they fed all their cattle on turnips, his answer was, "The fact is, we are too poor to give them any thing else; hay is up, and the turnips are the cheapest." I had the curiosity to look at this gentleman's sheep, and a more miserable looking flock I never saw. Sheep will never fatten on turnips, and a turnip taste is not more the milkman's than the farmer's enemy. They have but little or no better principle, and in their nutritive qualities bear no comparison with the carrot.

If further testimony is required take that of Mr. Sinclair, gardener to the Duke of Bedford, whose observations are to be found in that "invaluable work," as it is termed by agriculturists, the "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis."

As to Mr. Stephens' assertions, that the stock in Scotland is fed upon turnips from November to January, and that it is not till February that such feeding seems to produce any improvement, they are true so far as they go—but let them not lead us into error; for farmers, not unlike physicians, not knowing more than half the facts of the case, although knowing them well, may still go wrong. The true exposition of the matter is this: Cattle are fed from November to the latter end of January or middle of February—or, in other words, till the young grass begins to spring—when they improve wonderfully, if you like—and yet no wonder, considering how long they have been kept upon "short commons."

I have seen many a flock of sheep, but never saw one in the middle of a turnip field, that was not panned there. The turnip is always forsaken for the miscella herbage on the bank side, of which there is always more or less in England, even in the depth of winter.

Let it be remembered, also, that there is scarcely any bitter extract in turnips, which is as necessary to cattle as salt is to us; and without which, as Sinclair says, they must inevitably become diseased and die.

#### Oil for Fattening.

Corroborative of Mr. Prince's communication, in your paper of last week, on feeding cattle with oil, it is so universally used in England in the form of oil cake, that to me it appeared strange that there should be any doubt about its powers, or propriety of its use, in this country. In fact, I have so repeatedly heard farmers in England talk of exhibiting it in preference to any thing else, and never having discovered any unpleasant flavor in the meat so fed, I feel confident, in recommending it to the farmers of America, that a trial is all that is wanting to success. As to any scruples about eating oil-fed meat, they must vanish before the fact, that fat meat is but little else than oil itself.

H. ST. AUBYN.

We are happy to receive these communications from one who for many years has been an observer of English farming. In our own remarks upon the effects of feeding upon turnips in Scotland, as described by Henry Stephens, in the Book of the Farm, we did not intend that the inference should be made that no other food was given in connection with them: straw is daily given to the animals as well as turnips. The first of February, which we named as the time when the turnip-fed animals begin to thrive, is not, we think, in Scotland, the time when their animals begin to get supply of fresh spring feed, though it may be in the south and centre of England. We have not Mr. Stephens' book at hand, or we would quote what he says as to the time when their animals are turned out to pasture. If we remember correctly, it is about the first of April.

The question in regard to the value of root culture in this country, we consider so far an open one, that we are very willing to insert facts, experiments and observations that make either for or against the general and extensive cultivation of roots.

Should it be found true, as it doubtless is, that roots do not contain enough of bitter extract to make them a sufficient food for fattening when used alone, it will not follow that they are not valuable in connection with hay, straw, corn-stalks, &c.—Ed. N. E. F.

Preparation of Orchard grass seed for Sowing.—"Orchard grass seed is always in the hull or chaff, and is very light, not weighing more than 12 or 14 pounds to the bushel, and if sown without being first wetted, it is very liable to fail though the seed be ever so good. It is re-



commended to spread it out on a floor, and to sprinkle it with a watering pot, and then mix it well with a rake, letting it lay till the next day; when if necessary it may again be sprinkled with water, and mixed up well; and before sowing it, mix plaster of Paris with it to bring it to a proper state for sowing. The water and plaster will increase the weight, and cause it to settle close to the ground, and enable it to take root. This is one of our most valuable grasses, and every care ought to be taken in sowing it properly, for on this depends the success of the crop. It is generally sown much too thin, two bushels to the acre is preferable to one by just one half.—Remember that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—This flower has now become a universal favorite with the fair patrons of Flora, and is easily propagated either by seeds or cuttings. From the parent stalks issue a number of shoots or surcles which may be divided from the original, and if carefully set and nourished, will each, in a short time, produce a vigorous and healthy plant. When cultivated in exposed situations the Chrysanthemum is frequently liable to injury from the cold and wet of autumn. We have therefore found it expedient to take up a few plants, and furnish them with shelter by removing them to the house or cellar. It is the practice with many florists to keep their Chrysanthemums, and other varieties of flowering plants which come into inflorescence late, in their houses, during the winter months. This practice, however, is a bad one, and ought not to be indulged, as in such situations the presence of an excess of caloric, or the matter of heat in conjunction with the consequent deprivation of pure air, speedily exhausts them, and in a short time, causes them to sicken and die. Should the flowers manifest symptoms of decay, before the setting in of frosty weather, holes of sufficient size should be excavated and the pots placed in them so deep that when the holes are again filled, the surface of the soil may be on a level with the tops of the pots. If it should be a little higher no matter, as the plants will probably be the better for it, as the water which, with a level or concave surface above them, might be injurious to the roots, will in this way be thrown off. In May, all those individuals designed for pots, should be taken up, and carefully divided at the roots.—A single plant is sufficient for a pot, unless it be desirable to have several sorts together, in which case the pot should be large.—*Maine Cultivator.*

#### PEONY.

"Peonia round each fiery ring unfurls,  
Bares to the noon's bright blaze, her sanguine curls."

Of this superb genus there are reckoned upwards of twenty varieties, many of which are extremely hardy, and flourish with great luxuriance in the open air. The *Peonia officinalis rubra*, or large double red-Peony, is probably the most superb flower our gardens afford. It flowers in June, and is easily propagated by 'pups' or tubers. The time for planting is the last of October or the first of November, and the soil best adapted to their cultivation, is a rich deep-mould, warm and moist. They should be planted about four or five inches deep, and the soil closely compressed around them with the hand, and the surface covered to the depth of an inch or so, with a stratum of old well rotted manure.—*ib.*

**TUBE ROSE.**—This is a beautiful flower, and highly esteemed for its rich and gorgeous color, and fragrant odor. They are generally cultivated in pots in early spring and transferred to the flower garden about the commencement of May. They will do well however, if planted out without the preparation of potting. They are partial to a light, rich, and warm soil, moderately deep and moist. A single plant will produce a variety of shoots which should be preserved and carefully detached the ensuing spring. If planted in a warm, well pulverized and moderately rich soil, they will take an early and vigorous start. A sprinkling of the carbonate of lime is highly beneficial, and frequent irrigation with soap suds greatly increases their growth, and is a preventative against the depredation of insects and worms. Pruning is no benefit, oftentimes an injury.—*ib.*

**Phillipstown Steer.**—Judge John Garrison of Phillipstown, Putnam co., butchered a few weeks since, a Steer 2 years and 10 months old of his own raising from a Devorshire Cow and Durham Bull—the quarters weighed 1168 pounds, tallow 168 pounds, hide 115, total 1451.

This we think goes quite ahead in weight, considering the age of the animal, of any thing of the kind, which has lately come to our knowledge.—*Putnam Democrat.*

#### BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Hogs.**—The market has been but scantily supplied with Live Hogs during the week and is now entirely bare. The prices show an advance and we quote the range at \$3.75 to \$4 per 100 lbs. But few Killed Hogs now reach the market and they are generally taken by the butchers at \$3.62½ to \$3.75.

**Cloverseed.**—We are not advised of any transactions worthy of note. We quote the range for fair to strictly prime quality at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bushel.

**Flaxseed.**—A sale of 200 bushels from stores at \$1.20.

**Timothy seed.**—Sales have been made to some extent during the week at \$1.87½ a \$2.50 per bushel as in quality.

**Molasses.**—Some sales of new crop New Orleans in bbls. have been made at 20½ cents.

**Rice.**—We note a sale of 100 casks Rice at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Other small sales at \$2.50.

**Sugars.**—We note limited sales of good New Orleans at \$5. A sale of a lot of brown Havana box at \$6.75, 6 months.

**Tobacco.**—The stocks of all descriptions continue small and the demand at present is rather limited. The only sales of Maryland reported this week are small parcels at prices within the range of our quotations, which we continue, viz: inferior and common Maryland \$2.50 to \$3.50; middling to good \$4.00; good \$6.50 to \$8; and fine \$8 to \$12. Ohio is but little inquired for at present. Some parcels of the new crop are beginning to appear. In the absence of sales we continue former quotations, viz: common to middling \$3.45 to \$4.50; good \$5.00; fine red and wrappery \$6.50 to \$10; fine yellow \$7.50 to \$10; and extra wrappery \$11 to \$13. The inspections of the week comprise 148 hds Maryland; 24 hds Ohio; 5 hds Kentucky; and 4 hds Pennsylvania—total 181 hds.

**Wool.**—The only transaction in Wool which has come to our knowledge this week is a sale of 1800 lbs. Common washed at 18 cents per lb. The quotations for the different grades are merely nominal.

**Cattle.**—About 200 head of Beef cattle were offered for sale at the scales this morning, and nearly all sold at prices ranging from \$2.12½ for inferior to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof for prime quality, which is equal to \$4.25 to \$5.50 net. The principal sales averaged about \$5 net.

**Flour.**—Sales of Howard street Flour, of good standard brands, have been made from store to day at \$3.75 which is the ruling rate now. The receipt price is \$3.62½ from cars. We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour. Holders generally ask \$3.87½.

**Grain.**—Wheat is in rather better demand, but the receipts continue limited. We quote good to best reds at 75 to 81 cents, at which rates small parcels were sold to-day. Sales to-day of white Corn at 44 to 45 cts, and of yellow at 45 cts. Sales of Md. Oats at 22 cts.

**Provisions.**—We hear of no transactions in barrel meats. Prices are nominally the same as last quoted. The demand for Bacon is only fair, and we note sales within the range of last quotations, viz: prime western assorted at 44 to 45 cents; Hams at 6 to 6½ cents; Sides at 44 to 45 cts; Shoulders a 34 cts, and Joles at 24 cents. Baltimore cured Hams are selling at 74 to 75 cts; Sides at 44 to 45 cents, and Shoulders at 4 to 4½ cents. We note a sale of 200 kegs No. 1 Western Lard to-day at 6 cents.

**Per Great Western.**—Commercial matters wear a dull appearance. The Money market is heavy—the Cotton market is in a state of stagnation—and the share market has been receding for some time, even in the established lines.—The existing depression may be accounted for, to a great extent, by the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the commercial movements of the government. Engagements in many instances were postponed until it was definitely ascertained whether Sir Robert Peel would advance further this session in the direction of free trade. He has stated emphatically that he will not.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Feb 11.

**Cotton.**—The transactions in Cotton have been large this week, but prices have not met with steady support; on the contrary, the market has had a general leaning in favor of buyers; and we quote ordinary to middling American cotton 1-8d, per pound lower—Surats and Sea Islands are nominally unchanged.—The supply of American has been very plentiful. The sales together have amounted to 38,330 bales, of which 9500 American have been taken on speculation, and 700 for export.

**Tobacco.**—We have had a fair inquiry for tobacco this month, but the demand has been mostly confined to Kentucky. Manufacturers have taken about 200 hds strips at barely steady rates, and nearly 200 hds leaf, drawn from the London market, have been bought for exportation to Africa; of the latter description, we have more on hand at present. Prices generally remain unchanged.

**American Provisions.**—We have had a better inquiry for Pork since the 4th inst, and several parcels have been taken for exportation to the West Indies, with the view of their being landed there, for sale previous to the 5th April, on which day the new Colonial Act will come into operation. Beef remains unchanged, and we have nothing further to report as regards Butter. At a public sale on the 6th inst, Cheese went off slowly at a reduction of 2s to 3s per cwt, on the finer kinds. Lard is in good demand at full price. 400 kegs (quality not first rates) were sold by auction yesterday at 10 p. cwt.

#### MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural implements of any peculiar model made to order as the choicest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

#### EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use;—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing;—3d, He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

#### POUDRETTE.

PRICES REDUCED for this valuable fertilizer.

The New York Poudrette Company, having enlarged their works have now on hand a good supply of a first rate article, which they offer in parcels of ten barrels or more at \$1.50 per barrel, or three barrels for \$5—delivered on board of vessels.

Orders, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to if addressed to

D. K. MINOR, 118 Nassau street, N. Y.

N. B. The farmers of Maryland, who reside near navigable water, will do well to enquire into the value of Poudrette as a manure. Those who have used it need no argument in relation to its value—and the best evidence which those, who have not used it, can have is to procure a few barrels and apply it to their Corn, Tobacco, Melons, &c.—Seeing is believing. feb. 1

The subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive and forward orders for Poudrette, at the prices named above; cost of freight and any other necessary expenses being added. The cash in all instances to be paid when the order is left. Gentlemen in the country who cannot receive it direct from N. York, will have it forwarded from this port in any manner they may direct. feb. 1

SAML. SANDS.

#### HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman, with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

#### CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale. no 9

OBED HUSSEY

#### LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m

E. J. COOPER.

#### FOR SALE.

A handsome thorough bred DURHAM BULL, about 6 or 7 months old, from very superior stock. Price \$65, deliverable in Baltimore—Apply to SAM. SANDS, Jan. 18.



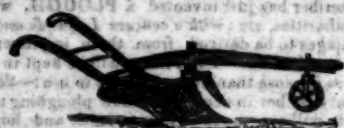
## A GOOD KITCHEN OR VEGETABLE GARDENER

WANTED—A married man whose wife understands the management of a dairy, would be preferred. For terms apply to S. SANDS, at this office. mh 15-11

## PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH BLOODED THOROUGH BRED STOCK.

The Subscriber, known for many years as a breeder of High Blooded Stock, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 21st of March, at the Lamb Tavern, (late Elliott's,) on the Lancaster Turnpike, about a mile from the Permanent Bridge, Philadelphia, his entire stock of BLOOD MARES, COLTS, and FILLEES. The Mares are pure blooded, regular breeders; the Colts and Fillies, by the best sires, some of them by Gen. Irvine's celebrated "Mingo," and others by Capt. Stockton's "Langford." Also, at the same time and place, a part of his herd of DURHAM CATTLE, consisting of COWS, YOUNG BULLS, and HEIFERS. The young Cattle are principally by the celebrated imported Bull, "PRINCE OF WALES."

Catalogues will be furnished for the occasion; and the Stock exhibited two days at the above place previous to the day of sale. feb 22 41 DENNIS KELLY.



## BARNABY &amp; MOORE'S PATENT SIDE-HILL &amp; LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y., a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes." The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught.—2d. Perfection of Work.—3d. Strength and Durability.—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way.—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one.—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45 lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10.—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11.—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Cutter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 Cents.

DENMEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. who have purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1842

## TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage. fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

## MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN &amp; MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light at Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25 Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40 Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75 Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150 Self sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12 to 20 Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35 Mill, carry log, and other Saws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, at JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. may 28

## FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HOGS.

Two Bucks, NEW LEICESTER breed, 1 year old this coming spring—and one Ewe, same breed, 2 years old. Also, 2 pairs of SOUTH DOWN Sheep, about 2 years old. Price for the Rams, \$30—for the Ewes, \$15.

Also, 2 very super of SOWS, of the pure BERKSHIRE breed, selected for breeders, one 7, the other 8 mos. old, just been put to a thorough imported boar Prince. Price \$15 each. Apply to Jan. 11 S. SANDS.

## BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co., Manufacturers of Bentley's Correlated Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leathers, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.

McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz.—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt. Dorey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY &amp; IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw. \$300  
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks, 125  
Post Morticing Auger, 15  
Bands, 10  
Horse Power of great strength, 200  
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 65  
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75  
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 25  
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb. 150  
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cogstone stones, 150  
Do. 3 ft. do. 175  
Bells for the same, 15  
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 5  
Tobacco Press complete, portable, 85  
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw, 3500  
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 1100  
If made of iron, 3000  
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments 150  
Tensing Machine 200  
Vertical Saw 125  
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25  
All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 tf

## LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickwaxin Creek; at 6 1/2 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from WM. M. DOWNING. ja 25

## PLOUGHS.

## WITHEROW &amp; PEIRCE'S PATENT CYCLOIDAL PLOUGHS.

With wrought iron shares and steel cutters, to which the Baltimore County Agricultural Society awarded the premium for the best furrow plough, at their ploughing match in November last.

For sale by ABRAHAM BUCKWALTER, 277 West Baltimore street, Baltimore.

P. A. & S. SMALL, York, Pennsylvania.

And by the subscriber in Gettysburg, Adams Co. Pa.

S. WITHEROW.

The subscriber also proposes to sell on reasonable terms, Shop rights, Township, County, or State rights, to make and vend the above ploughs. S. W. feb. 1 7c

## CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHERS, STRAW CUTTERS, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Prices reduced in proportion to the present rate of labour and materials.—L

The subscribers offer for Sale, Goldsborough's Corn Sheller and Husking Machine,—warranted to shell or husk and shell 700 bushels of Corn per day by the power of two Horses.

Baldwin's Corn Sheller with blower attached.—This machine with the power of two horses will shell and clean ready for market 400 bushels of corn per day.

Baldwin's Corn & Cob Crusher,—warranted to grind 25 or 30 bushels of Corn & Cob per hour, and put in fine order for feeding stock. This is the most durable, simple in construction, and most powerful of any Crusher made in this Country, and best adapted for extensive farming establishments. The power of two horses is required to drive it.

Straw Cutters, Cylindrical Improved.—There are four sizes of these machines, which combine all the late improvements;—400 to 2000 bushels of hay, straw, cornstalks, &c. can be cut by them per day. Also, common Treadle, Evans' patent, and several other kinds STRAW CUTTERS, at low prices.

## IN STORE,

Horse Powers, 2 sizes	Harrow, 5 kinds
Thrashing Machines, do	Rollers and Drill Machines
Vegetable Cutters	Yankee Ox Yokes
Fanning Mills, 2 sizes	Harvest Tools, all kinds
Churns, 3 sizes	Post hole Augers
Lime Spreaders	PLOUGHS, 25 sorts, embracing
Grindstones, hung on friction rollers	the Subsoil, and several other
Garden and Field SEEDS, a large and general assortment	kinds of late introduction
TREES and PLANTS do do	

CATALOGUES of the above furnished gratis, giving prices and description of each machine—also directions for planting seeds, trees, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and CO. no 30 Manufacturers & Seedsman, 60 Light st.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair.—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use.—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings.—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c. Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

## FOR SALE—TWO DURHAM BULLS,

Raised by one of the first breeders in New England; who represents them as "first rate full blood animals, 3 years old last Fall; are excellent workers, having done for more than a year as much work on my farm as any yoke of 6 year old oxen; one is a dark red, the other a roan; they will thus suit a farmer for his ordinary farm work, and also serve his cows. I exhibited the yoke at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, last Fall; they were much admired, and I was awarded a premium on them." They will be sold for \$160 the yoke, deliverable at Baltimore or any other city along the coast. Apply to S. SANDS.

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, as has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber. au 24 WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. Co. Md.